



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1862.

The eloquent remarks of Ex-President TYLER, in the preceding columns, are well worthy perusal. They appear to have had a very considerable effect upon the feelings of the members of the Peace Conference.

Shocking Accident.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. MICHAEL CASEY, who has been for a considerable time in the employ of the Hanover Railroad company, met with death in a sudden and shocking manner. He left Hanover on the evening train which was going to the Junction, and got off three or four miles below Hanover. This was the last seen of him alive. He was killed by the returning train. He must have been lying on the track, and was not observed by the Engineer, who was not even aware of having passed over any obstruction. His dead body was discovered in the course of the evening, with the head entirely severed from the body, and his legs cut into three pieces, and otherwise mutilated. He was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and either fell in a fit, or was so overcome as not to be able to rise from the track.

The Peace Congress—Anticipated Settlement.

The Committee appointed by the Peace Conference will probably make their report shortly. Various plans are before them. From what has privately transpired, the Border States resolutions meet with much favor, and it is the general impression that the Conference will adopt some such measure of compromise, including the division of the Territories by the line of 36° 40' north of it slavery to be prohibited, and south of that line neither Congressional nor Territorial interference with the subject, which is to be left for the determination of the people when they form their State Governments. The acquisition of future Territory is not to be so easily consummated as heretofore.

P. S. Our intelligence from Washington is still favorable. It is said there would be a report yesterday or to-day, from the Peace Conference, of a plan of adjustment, which will be nearly unanimous. Mr. Corwin, it is said, will adopt it as a substitute for the report of the Committee of 33.

The returns from Virginia show that the State has gone for the Union by an overwhelming majority—not more than thirty secessionists being chosen in the whole State. The Richmond Whig publishes a list of the delegates, with the remark that "probably nine-tenths of them cordially approve of the final effort to restore the Union and the Constitution, in the spirit in which they were established by the Fathers of the Republic, now progressing at Washington. Unconditional 'unionists' and extremists on the other side will constitute very small proportions of the Convention."

Tennessee has also just spoken, and quite a Union victory has been achieved at the late election. This following so closely on that of Virginia, causes great rejoicing at Washington, and may be considered a new appeal to the Border State conference, which will probably not go unheeded, and produce speedy action.

Not only have the Union men swept Tennessee, electing probably four-fifths of their candidates, but they have decided that there shall be no CONVENTION—that the members who have been elected shall NEVER MEET to take into consideration the subject of secession.

It was alleged at Washington, on Monday, that the War Department have information that Fort Sumter would be attacked yesterday. But the general feeling was, that it would not be, as several distinguished Virginians at Washington had telegraphed Gov. Pickens requesting him still to hold out assailing Fort Sumter. He had not replied to their suggestion at our last accounts.

The departure of Colonel Hayne leads to much speculation as to what action will be taken by South Carolina in relation to the refusal of her ultimatum. The return by the President of Colonel Hayne's last letter, it is thought, will create much irritation at Charleston, and it will require all the influence of the Governor and his Cabinet to prevent an immediate attack.

The instructions to Major Anderson are to stand entirely on the defensive, and it is believed that he will withhold his fire until he is satisfied that the authorities of the State fully sanction any attack that may be made on him. He is thought to be impregnable, and therefore confident to be forbearing. But if he finds the power of the State arrayed against him, and a systematic siege commenced, he will open his batteries in the most effective manner, endeavoring to silence Fort Moultrie and Fort Johnson.

Gov. Pickens, of S. C. has issued a proclamation establishing martial law over Sullivan's Island, on which Fort Moultrie stands.

The Southern Confederacy.

The Congress of the six seceding States at Montgomery have put the Southern Confederacy fairly afloat. A Provisional Government, to continue one year unless sooner suspended by a permanent Government, is formed, with ex-Senator Davis, of Mississippi, as President, and Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, as Vice President. The present Constitution, with some amendments, is adopted as the organic law of the Confederacy. The importation of African negroes from any other than the slave-holding States is forbidden, and Congress required to pass laws to effectually prevent the same. Congress also has power to prevent the importation of slaves from any State not a member of the Confederacy. Stringent provisions are made for the return of fugitive slaves, and the Congress authorized to settle all questions with the Federal Government upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith. The laws of the United States, passed previous to the meeting of the present Congress, are continued in force until altered or repealed by the Congress of the Southern Confederacy. A Committee was appointed to report a tariff for raising revenue to support the Government, and the impression was that duties will be laid upon all goods brought from the United States. A Committee has also been appointed to prepare a Constitution for the permanent government of the Confederacy.

There is a most distressing famine in Kansas, and it is said thousands will perish from hunger without speedy relief. A great deal has already been done, but the destitution is still awful. The most urgent appeals are being made to the liberal all over the country for assistance. Those in this place and county wishing to contribute their mite can leave it at Mr. BURMAN'S Drug Store, in this place. \$22 were forwarded from St. James' Church, in this place, a few weeks ago, a collection taken on Thanksgiving day.

The Muncieburg Mutual Fire Protection Society, on the 14th of January, elected the following Directors, for the present year:

Jesse D. Newman, Montjoy; Jacob E. Miller, Montpleasant; Barnett Myers, Mcallen; Tobias Boyer, Burkhardt Wert, John Eicholtz, William S. Hamilton, and Jacob Wisler, Butler; Peter Shull, John Thome, Benjamin Deardorff, and George Throu, Franklin.

On the 2d inst the Board organized as follows: President, Benjamin Deardorff; Vice President, Wm. S. Hamilton; Secretary, Jacob Eicholtz; Treasurer, George Throu; Executive Committee, William S. Hamilton, Jacob Wisler and John Throu. The Executive Committee meets on the first Saturday of every month, at the Secretary's office, in Muncieburg.

This day (the 13th) the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States will meet in joint convention in the Hall of the House of Representatives, with Vice President Breckenridge in the chair, to count the votes for President and Vice President. On that day Mr. Lincoln will be declared elected by Mr. Breckenridge.

Judge Harris was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of New York, on Tuesday last, for 6 years from the 4th of March. He is a man of splendid attainments, and will take a high position in the Senate.

Hon. Thomas L. Clingman was, on Thursday week, re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature of North Carolina, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Three spans of the Northern Central Railroad bridge, at Dauphin, were blown off the piers during the terrible storm of Thursday evening. The travel will not, however, be interrupted, as connections will be made over the Central and Schuylkill and Susquehanna, on the east side of the river at Dauphin.

Important questions arising in the General Land Office in relation to land in the seceding States, have been referred to the President for Cabinet action. The land operations in Florida and Louisiana are paralyzed. The agent in Louisiana is trying to arrange with the State Government, but the President declines, and contends that the title of the United States, like that of individuals, is not affected by change of jurisdiction.

The Texas "spontaneous" Sovereign Convention voted that State out of the Union on the 1st inst., providing, however, for the submission of the Ordinance to the people on the 23d inst., for ratification or rejection. Governor Houston has recognized the legality of the Convention, probably, on the ground of this reference to the people. The action of the Convention had caused great excitement in the Northern part of the State, where Secession is not popular. The Convention which passed the Ordinance was elected by less than one-half of the voters of the State.

Some days since, a box was expressed to Mr. Lincoln from Tennessee, no letter accompanying it. Some hesitation was at first felt to open it, lest it might be an "infernal machine," as such things are termed. His private Secretary, however, overturned the box, when it was found to contain a stuffed figure representing an African! The sender should have a leather medal for his politeness.

The President's Reply to S. Carolina.

The President has replied to Col. Hayne, of S. C., who had presented the ultimatum of that State to him, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter. He rejects the demand for its surrender, and says he could no more sell it to South Carolina than he could the Capital of the United States to Maryland. He concludes his reply with the following emphatic declaration:

"If, with all the multiplied proofs which exist, of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of South Carolina shall assault Fort Sumter and peril the lives of the brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them, and those whom they represent, will rest the responsibility."

Col. Hayne has returned to Charleston, in company with Lieut. Hall, who goes to Fort Sumter with despatches to Major Anderson. They travelled together like gentlemen. It now remains to be seen if Fort Sumter will be attacked. An impression appears to pervade some circles at Washington, that it will be postponed for the present, and referred to the Southern Congress, which is now in session at Montgomery, Alabama. Meanwhile the South Carolina authorities will keep stricter guard of the coast to intercept any attempt to reinforce Major Anderson. All domestic supplies and mail facilities are to be denied, and every possible means taken to weaken and starve out the garrison.

There was a very severe wind storm here on Thursday afternoon last, which continued until midnight, blowing a complete hurricane, with a force we have scarcely ever seen equaled. The weather became also intensely cold, and on Friday morning the mercury was several degrees below zero. The storm was also very severe at Baltimore, unroofing a great number of buildings in the City, besides doing a great deal of other damage. The telegraph wires were blown down in many places.

From the north, south, east and west we have news of the storm being terrible, prostrating telegraph wires, unroofing houses, uprooting trees and demolishing high chimneys and weak walls. At New York the storm commenced early in the evening, and continued during the greater part of the night. At times, the force of the gale was terrific, shaking the most solid buildings, breaking in windows and doing other damage. There was extensive damage done to property all over the island, and in the surrounding cities.

The storm was also very severe at Philadelphia, many houses unroofed, and telegraph lines seriously damaged.

At Washington City the violent storm caused considerable damage to the unfinished portion of the Capitol, prostrating telegraph lines, and doing great injury to buildings.

To the extreme north, it was a drifting snow storm, terrific gale, and intense cold. At Toronto, Canada, it was the severest snow storm of the season, blocking up all the railroads. At Rochester, N. Y. it continued snowing all night and through Thursday, with high wind, and severe cold. It raged in great fury all along Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. At Oswego, the mercury was 23 degrees below zero, at Watertown 40, at Ogdensburg 16, Albany 16 to 20, Boston 18, Concord N. H. 37, Montreal 32, Stockbridge 32, New York from 10 to 22, Troy 23, Utica 33, Sherburne 30, and in the same proportion through all that region of country. A number of persons were frozen to death.

Washington City was shocked on Friday night by the suicide of Capt. Tilton, of the U. S. Navy, at his residence in the West end. He committed the act by blowing his brains out with a pistol. The cause was a troubled state of the mind, arising from the political trouble of the country.

The President elect, Mr. Lincoln, was to leave his residence at Springfield, Ill., on Monday last, on his way East. He will visit Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Steubenville, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, at which city he expects to arrive on Tuesday the 19th. His route afterwards has not been announced. No demonstrations of a partisan character will be allowed, and no military escorts, except through stopping places.

On the 29th of Dec., a most destructive fire took place at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, burning to ashes a steam-flouring mill, valued at \$22,000, and 13 other buildings, among them storehouses, machine-shops, iron foundry, &c.—total loss \$55,000.

Judge BLACK, at present Secretary of State, has been nominated by the President as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in the place of Judge Daniel, deceased.

A resolution was passed in the House of Representatives on Monday, yeas 161, nays none, "that neither Congress, nor the people, nor the governments of the States, have any right to interfere with slavery, in the States."

The President has given Gen. Scott full powers touching all the military arrangements that he may deem necessary to secure the peaceable inauguration of President Lincoln.

The Union.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, lately said, in the House of Representatives:

"I have been told, and I have heard it repeated, that this Union is gone. It has been said in this chamber that it is in the gold sweat of death; that, in fact, it is really dead and merely lying in state waiting for the funeral obsequies to be performed. If this be so, and the war that has been made upon me in consequence of advancing the Constitution and the Union, is to result in my overthrow and in my destruction, and that flag, that glorious flag, the emblem of the Union, which was borne by Washington through a seven years' struggle, shall be struck from the Capitol and trailed in the dust—when this Union is interred I want no more honorable winding sheet than that brave old flag, and no more glorious grave than to be interred in the tomb of the Union. [Applause in the galleries.] For it I have stood; for it I will continue to stand; I care not whence the blows come; and some will find before this thing is over, that while there are blows to be given, there will be blows to receive; and that, while others can thrust, there are some who can parry. They will find that it is a game that two can play at. God preserve my country from the desolation that is threatening her, from treason and traitors!"

Is there not some chosen cause?
Some hidden thunder in the shores of heaven,
To aid with unnumbered hosts, to blast the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin?
[Applause in the galleries.]

The Right Talk.

Mr. Sickles, of New York City, made a speech in the House at Washington on Tuesday, in which he expressed conclusions upon the subject of secession to which men of all parties at the North are rapidly coming. He stated that the secession movement was at first peaceable, and that he was then willing to let the disaffected States go. But within the last month it had become violent and aggressive, had led to the seizure of United States forts and vessels, to the firing on the United States flag, and to the plunder of the United States Mints and Treasuries. It had consequently lost his sympathy, and that of his political associates. "I say, in the presence of this new and last phase of the secession movement," Mr. Sickles declared in conclusion, "that it can have no friends in the North, it can have no apologists in the North, and there will soon be no exception to the general denunciation which it must meet with from the loyal and patriotic citizens of the country."

On the long-quer question of "Coercion," Mr. Sickles took the position that it is needless and impolitic to invade or injure the seceding States, but that the United States must hold and defend the forts, arsenals, navy-yards and Territories over which they have jurisdiction, and must collect the revenues and enforce the laws. If the seceding States tamper with the mails, postal communication must be cut off. These measures will be amply sufficient to maintain the authority of the Union unimpaired and its empire unbroken. No bloodshed and no suffering need result from them, or will result, except by the act of the States in rebellion.

It is stated that the collector at the port of New Orleans has refused to allow any goods imported from Europe to pass on to St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville or any other port of the interior, unless the duties are paid to the republic of Louisiana, or unless the United States collectors at the designated ports become responsible for the payment of those duties to Louisiana. From \$3,000 to \$10,000 worth of chains in case, belonging to the firm of Child, Platt & Co., of St. Louis, have been seized and retained to secure the duties. The New Orleans collector will not let them pass unless the St. Louis collector will pay the amount of duties to him. Mr. Child, it is added, is in Washington to remonstrate against this retention of his property.

Godley's Lady's Book, for March, is already on our table. Its embellishments are beautiful. "Christ blessing little children," is an elegant steel engraving; while the Fashion plate, with six figures, has never been excelled for beauty. There is also a large plate of the Spring Fashions, Spring Bonnets, Patterns of different articles of dress, of every possible variety, indeed almost every thing which can interest the ladies. They are always on the look-out for Godley and they will not be deceived in this number.

The large brick building in Carlisle, known as Education Hall, was fired by an incendiary a few days ago, and the interior of the building, the furniture, and a large and valuable library destroyed. It was occupied by three schools on the lower floor; the second was used as a hall.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool January 26, via Queenstown the 27th, arrived at Halifax on Friday. She brings \$265,000 in specie. A prospectus had been issued in England of an Indian cotton company, for the purpose of supplying the enormous demand for that article in Great Britain. Great activity prevailed in the French arsenals and ports. The siege of Gaeta still continued, and it was reported that France II., by advice of the foreign ministers, had resolved to hold out to the end. An installment of the indemnity had been paid by China. The rebels were reported as gaining strength. Commercial advices are unfavorable. Cotton was quiet, and breadstuffs and provisions dull.

THE LITTLE ROCK ACCIDENT FROM SNOW.—The Lowell Courier learns of a terrible accident at Brookline, N. H., on Wednesday, the weight of snow breaking down a house, by which Mr. and Mrs. Gilman and two daughters were killed.

Address of Ex-President Tyler.

Ex-President TYLER, was chosen President of the Peace Conference which is now in session at Washington, and the son of Judge White, of Ohio, its Secretary.

On taking the Chair, President Tyler addressed the Conference in most eloquent and patriotic terms. His address produced intense enthusiasm, and the members of the Convention flocked around to congratulate him. The best of feeling prevailed, and the Commissioners assured Mr. Tyler "that the land of Virginia would be followed, as the pursued only the path of virtue and honor."

The following were his remarks:

GENTLEMEN: I fear you have committed a great error in appointing me to the honorable position you have assigned me. A long separation from all deliberative bodies has rendered the rules of their proceedings unfamiliar to me; while I should find in my own state of health, variable and feeble as it is, a sufficient reason to decline the honor of being your presiding officer. But, in times like these, one has but little option left him. Personal considerations should weigh but lightly in the balance. The country is in danger—it is enough. One must take the place assigned him in the great work of reconciliation and adjustment.

The voice of Virginia has invited her co-States to meet her in council. In the initiation of this government that same voice was heard and complied with, and the results of seventy odd years have fully attested the wisdom of the decisions then adopted. Is the urgency of her call now less great than it was then? Our God-like fathers created, we have to preserve. They built up through their wisdom and patriotism monuments which have eternalized their names. You have before you, gentlemen, a task equally grand, equally sublime, quite as full of glory and immortality. You have to snatch from ruin a great and glorious confederation—to preserve the government and to renew and invigorate the Constitution. If you reach the height of this great occasion your children's children will rise up and call you blessed.

I confess myself to be ambitious of sharing in the glory of accomplishing this grand and magnificent result. To have our names enrolled in the Capitol, to be respected by future generations with grateful applause. This is an honor higher than the mountains, more enduring than monumental alabaster. Yes, Virginia's voice, as in the olden time, has been heard. Her sister States meet her this day at the council board. Vermont is here, bringing with her the memories of the past, reviving in the memories of all, her Ethan Allen, and his demand for the surrender of Ticonderoga in the name of the great Jehovah and the American Congress.

New Hampshire is here,—her fame is illustrated by memorable annals, and still more lately as the birth-place of him who won for himself the name of "Defender of the Constitution," and who wrote that letter to John Tyler, which has been enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen.—Massachusetts is not here. Some member said she is coming. I hope so, said Mr. Tyler, and that she will bring with her her daughter Maine. I did not believe that it could well be that the voice which, in other times, was so familiar to her ears had been addressed to her in vain.

Connecticut is here, and she comes, I doubt not, in the spirit of Roger Sherman, whose name with our very children has become a household word, and who was in life the embodiment of that practical sense which befits the great lawgivers and constructors of Governments. Rhode Island, the land of Roger Williams, is here—one of the two last States, in her jealousy of the public liberty, to give in her adhesion to the Constitution, and among the earliest to hasten to its rescue. The great Empire State of New York, represented thus far but by one delegate, is daily expected in fuller force, to join in the great work of healing the dissections of the times and restoring the reign of fraternal feeling.

New Jersey is also here, with the memories of the past covering her all over.—Trenton and Princeton live immortal in story. The plains of the last, intermingled with the hearts' blood of Virginia's sons. Among her delegation, I rejoice to recognize a gallant son of a signer of the immortal Declaration, which announced to the world that thirteen Provinces had become thirteen independent and Sovereign States. And here too, is Delaware, the land of the Bayards and the Rodneys, whose soil at Brandywine was moistened by the blood of Virginia's youthful Monroe.

Here is Maryland, whose inessive columns wielded into line with those of Virginia in the contest for glory, and whose State House at Annapolis was the theatre of the spectacle of a successful commander, who after liberating his country gaily ungritted his sword and laid it down upon the altar of that country. Then comes Pennsylvania, rich in revolutionary lore, bringing with her the dustless names of Franklin and Morris, and I trust ready to renew from the belfry of Independence Hall, the chimes of the old bell which announced Freedom and Independence in former days.

All hail to North Carolina with her Mecklenburg declaration in her hand, standing erect on the ground of her own probity and firmness in the cause of the public liberty, and represented in other attributes by her Marion, and in the assembly by her distinguished son at no great distance from me.

Four daughters of Virginia also cluster around the council board on the invitation of their ancient mother—the eldest, Kentucky, whose sons, under that intrepid warrior, Anthony Wayne, gave freedom of settlement to the territory of her sister Ohio, and extending his hand daily and hourly across La Belle Riviere, to grasp the hand of some one of kindred blood, of the noble States of Indiana and Illinois and Ohio, who have grown up into powerful States, already grand, potent, and almost imperial.

Tennessee is here, but is coming—prevented from doing herself by the floods which have swollen her rivers. When she arrives she will wear the badges on her warlike breast of victories won in company with the great West on many a consecrated plain, and snatched from the hands of the conquerors at Waterloo. Missouri, and Iowa, and Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota still linger behind, but I may be hoped that their hearts are with us in the great work we have to do.

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Revolutionary Movements in the S. West.

PORT SMITH, Feb. 5.—Advices received here by the editor of the newspaper "Thirty-fifth Parallel," state that the Texas have threatened to take possession of the Forts Washita, Cobb and Arbuckle, in the Indian Territory. It is thought that the force at each of the stations is sufficient to protect them.

Sudden Death.—Mr. John Myers, the high constable of Lancaster city, Pa., who was re-elected on Tuesday week, was stricken down on the afternoon of that day while in full health, by apoplexy, and died on Wednesday. He held the office for nearly twenty years, and was annually elected by the people over all opposition, no matter what party was in the ascendancy.

Expedition Against the Indians.—A "grand army" of one thousand mounted volunteer frontier men is rendezvousing in Jack county, Texas, for an expedition of extermination against the hostile Indian tribes. They intend to push on to the very headquarters of the enemy, and root them out of the land of the living, if possible.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. COOK have everything in very beautiful order.—The farmer has every variety of Stoves of the latest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend COOK attends to the Tin-work, Spouting &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in your next habitation.

SHEARS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so large a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plated Ware, Japan Ware, embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sawage Cutters, Sawage Stuffs, Land Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

GEORGE G. EVANS, Publisher, 429 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

ALSO, NOW READY.

The Romance of the Revolution.

A volume that will thrill the soul of every true son of liberty! Being a history of the personal adventures, romantic incidents, and exploits incidental to the War of Independence. Superbly illustrated. Large 12mo. Price \$1.25, accompanied with a beautiful gift, worth from 50 cents to \$1.00.

"THE ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION," is a work that should be found at the bedside of every American Freeman! It is peculiarly acceptable at the present juncture in our National affairs, portraying as it does the remarkable heroism, the noble impulses, and the wisdom and sterling integrity of the immortal WASHINGTON and his gallant companions, while struggling for the achievement of our National Independence, in those "times that tried men's souls"—the days of '76.

A copy of either of the above mentioned works, together with a handsome present, ranging in value from 50 cents to \$1.00, will be sent to any person in the United States who will remit us the price, and 21 cents additional, for postage. Bear in mind that to every purchaser of a book to the amount of \$1.00 or more, we give a choice gift, selected from an extensive and varied assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Silk Dress Patterns, &c., of the newest styles and best manufacture—worth not less than 50 cents, and possibly \$1.00 or more!

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Send for a complete classified Catalogue, of our own and other's publications, which will be mailed to you free of expense, make your selections, and be convinced that we are the most liberal, reliable, and enterprising Establishment in the country to buy books at the original and popular gift emporium of GEORGE G. EVANS.

429 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

TAPPING THE MISSISSIPPI.—In view of the outrageous action of the Governor of Mississippi, in planting a battery at Vicksburg, to fire upon Northern steamers, the Cincinnati Gazette says:

By breaking down embankments, we can easily overflow all the country of the lower Mississippi, and drown out the towns and plantations.

The annual inundations in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and the vast destruction of property thereby, show that this terrible suggestion is not wide of the mark. If the States of this Union are to regard each other as enemies, and seek for means of mutual annoyance, such threats as the above tell us fearfully that very much of our territory will be laid waste.

We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears us out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Dr. Ayer's preparations, or more particularly, to our advertisements of them. No publisher need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we know when we began, that his remedies were above any suspicion of deception—that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to ours, do we believe we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them.—Courier, Princeton, Ky.

REMOVAL.

Wholesale and Retail Liquor Store.

The subscriber has removed his Wholesale and Retail Liquor Store from Railroad St. to York Street, opposite the Bank, where he will keep constantly on hand a full supply of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS, consisting of Brandy, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Wine, and all other kinds of Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest rates. Give him a call.

G. W. BOWEN.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO.

pays interest at the rate of 2, 3, 4, and 5 per cent. for money on deposit.

Jan. 23.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all legistees and other persons concerned, that the Advertiser's Accounts heretofore mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Thursday, next, 20th day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Viz:

1. The first and final account of John Burkholder, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac D. Warren, late of Menallen township, deceased.

2. The first and final account of Peter Smith, Executor of the last will and testament of Anthony Smith, deceased.

3. The first and final account of Peter Smith, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Clark, deceased.

4. The first and final account of John Good, Guardian of Lyrnages A. Bick, deceased.

5. The first and final account of John Boyer, Administrator of the Estate of Theodore Pfeiffer, deceased.

6. The first and final account of John S. Boyer, Administrator of Maria Boyer, deceased.

7. The first and final account of John Hoffmann, Administrator of the Estate of George Bollon, deceased.

8. The first and final account of John Small, one of the Executors of Englishman Smith, deceased.

9. The first and final account of Theodore Pfeiffer, Administrator of John Pfeiffer, deceased.

10. The first and final account of John Hoffmann, Administrator of the Estate of George Bollon, deceased.

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First-rate Properties for Sale.

Properties for sale, to which is called the attention of persons wishing to purchase.—There are several in Gettysburg, and two or three first rate FARMS within two miles of Gettysburg—one of which is on the Chambersburg Turnpike, 2 miles from town, containing 100 Acres, and is one of the best locations in the County for a TAYBURN STAND, having been occupied as such for many years. There is a large brick Tavern-house, Farm House, Bank Barn, and other buildings, and all well supplied with water, Timber and Fruit Trees. This property, if not sold before the latter part of October, will be a bargain.

The properties above mentioned, are all well located and desirable; and I ask every person wishing to invest in property to call with me before they purchase elsewhere, and examine the different premises, confident that I can accommodate him, and make it his interest to purchase.

I have at all times properties in the market both in town and country.

Aug. 20. J. JOSEPH WIBLE.

1860. Fall and Winter Goods. 1860.

THE subscriber, having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and splendid assortment of HATS AND CAPS, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to the same. His stock of Hats is full and complete, consisting in part of Men's fashionable and handsome No. 1 Silk Hats, Dress Hats, Soft Hats, high, low and medium depth of crown, Cloth and Glazed Caps, Plush and Bush-tanned Caps, for men and boys. Fancy Hats and Caps for children, together with a good assortment of Woolen and Cotton Hats, all at very low prices for cash. Also a fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Black and Brown Velvet Hats, Felt Hats, &c.

Oct. 21. R. F. McILHENY.

1861. Picking is Now Selling.

OVERCOATS at panic prices. OVERCOATS at panic prices. DRESS COATS at panic prices. DRESS COATS at panic prices. PANTALOONS at panic prices. PANTALOONS at panic prices. VESTS of all kinds at panic prices. VESTS of all kinds at panic prices. UNDER-SHIRTS. DRAWERS, SOCKS, GLOVES. COMBES, GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, & Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ASSIMILATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other lan-

and, after a while to incorporate them into their own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Pills, and it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Eucalyptus and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manner born."

"**'ARDLY REALIZED.**"

III.—In "orrible headache this afternoon, I stepped into the apothecaries hand says he to me, "Can you please me of an "Headache?" "Does it hurt?" says he. "Exceedingly." "You lie, here upon that ointment cure me a Cephalic Pill," said he, "nor did it cure me so quick that I had realized it had nor 'onadache."

Handache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till it becomes too violent to resist, and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches are classified under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Cough, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is symptomatic of disease of the stomach constituting bilious headache or biliousness, constipation, bilious headache, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequent attended with Headaches; Anemia and plethora are also attended with headache. It is very occasionally idiopathic, in the front of a fever, very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming up suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or nervousness, and a feeling of heat over the forehead, or of heaviness of the head, covering one or both eyes, and sometimes producing vomiting; under this class may also be numbered Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headaches the Cephalic Pills have been found a pure and safe remedy, relieving the most distressing cases, without injury, and by its subtle power neutralizing the stimulus of which headache is the minor index.

Bridget.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it neither; but ye says y'e'll be after doing what she likes. Ye see she's a high doct and gone with the Sick Headache and wants some more of that same as relieved her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills!

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've said it, here's the quabbor and giv me the Pills and don't be all day about it either.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many lills flesh is heir to" so prevalent, so little understood, and so much originating as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the attendant evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Cholic, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in early stage. From all these considerations it follows that this disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and to person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will exclude the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a rare specific, whose benefits have been experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Cephalic PILLS
CURE
Sick Headache,
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attack of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The **CEPHALIC PILLS** are the result of long investigation, and carefully conducted experiments, and have been in use many years, during which time they have received the approval of a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache; whether, originating in the nervous system, or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times, with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, or interfering with the ordinary avocations, renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry Spalding on each Box, and none other.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

Each Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the price.